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ROYAL ASIAT

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST MAY.

THE Government of India has, it is understood, directed that arrear claims of Provincial Governments against each other, and against the Imperial Government, are to be settled within six months after the publication of the annual Financial Statement.

SIR J. GORST, Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, respecting the transfer of Sind to the Punjab, said on the 19th instant that no such proposal had been submitted to the Secretary of State for India, and no such change could be made without the sanction of the Indian Government.

THE allowances to Sirdars Ayub and Hashim Khan are to be kept within a total of four lakhs per annum. Ayub's personal income has been fixed at Rs. 5,000 a month, and he will have to furnish a list showing what allotment he makes to each of his retainers.

IT is proposed in Puna to hold an Exhibition of Native Arts and Industries in October next.

DEWAN Raghunath Rao's efforts have at last borne some fruit. At a meeting of sowcars and wealthy Hindoo gentlemen, held at Madras on Friday last, it was decided to establish a Hindoo theological college in Madras to impart both religious and secular education to Hindoo students up to the B. A. standard. Assurances of support and sympathy are, it is said, being daily received in favour of the movement.

THE Mysore Government are making a special inquiry in view to ascertaining the actual condition of the agricultural classes of that province in order to determine what measures of aid the State might adopt for relieving their indebtedness, which is reported to be prevailing very extensively among the ryots. The establishment of State land-banks is said to be in contemplation.

THE Lahore paper understands that at the instance of the Punjab Government, the Finance Department of the Supreme Government will probably take up the question of the Simla allowances earlier than was intended. It has been represented by the Local Government that in carrying out reductions in the allowances granted to those who accompany the Lieutenant-Governor to Simla, much dissatisfaction has been caused; and as they do not want to stand alone in this matter, they are anxious to know what the Government of India intends doing in respect of the allowances of its own subordinates who go to Simla every year.

A SECOND thunderstorm passed over Delhi on Friday night last. There was a good fall of rain also, a little over an inch being registered. Early in the evening heavy clouds and lightning were observed in the distant west, and thunder could be distinctly heard. A little after gunfire the storm broke over Delhi, and did not subside till between two and three on Friday morning. The wind and rain caused some little damage to house property in the city, and several large trees have been blown down.

FINANCIALLY the irrigation accounts of the North-West Provinces for the year 1886-87 are less satisfactory than they have been for many years past, while capital expenditure has risen from 20 lakhs to 770 lakhs. During the past ten years, the net profits have fallen from Rs. 6 and 8 to Rs. 3, 5, and 6 per cent. The net income of the year was 25¾ lakhs, which is exactly the amount earned at the beginning of the decade. To some extent this unfavourable return is due to the expenditure on the Betwa canal, which cost 40 lakhs, and is, and probably will always be except in seasons of drought, worked at a heavy loss. But the real cause was a decrease in the area irrigated by some 340,000 acres chiefly under indigo, wheat, and barley.

ACCORDING to the *Revue Scientifique*, Dr. Kaufmann has succeeded in solidifying petroleum by heating it for the space of half an hour with from one to three per cent. of common soap, until the latter has quite dissolved in the petroleum, forming with it homogeneous mass of the consistency of tallow. Cut up in cubes, this compound can be used as fuel for heating purposes. It does not ignite easily, but when once set on fire it burns steadily, slowly, and smokelessly, leaving a carbonaceous residue of about two per cent, of its weight. Solid petroleum burns three times slower than coal, but yields a greater heat than the latter. American petroleum according to Dr. Kaufmann's experiments, is more easily solidifiable than Russian. Previous experiments to solidify petroleum by boiling it up with common soap appear to have had no practical success.

TUESDAY, 22ND MAY.

A MINBU (Upper Burmah) telegram states that a proclamation has been issued there, and freely distributed in the district, to the effect that an amnesty would be granted to all dacoits—except those guilty of murder—who surrendered with their arms before the 24th May, or who, having been formerly implicated in dacoity, register themselves, taking the oath of allegiance and engaging to desist from dacoiting in future. The proclamation further declares Oktama to be a rebel, and that any persons aiding and abbeting him will be guilty of the offence of waging war against the Queen, and will be punished with death.

IN the current number of the *English Woman's Review*, Miss Francis Power Cobbe refers to a recent discussion on the size of women's skulls and the weights of their brains, as compared with those of men. Miss Cobbe attaches little importance to the relative sizes of head, and adduces in support of her [illegible] of the fact that Mrs. Somerville's head was the smallest she has ever seen. She also inquires who were the women on whose skulls Professor Romanes based his calculations? Professor Romanes was not possessed of the best female skulls. While he quoted the abnormal weight of the brain of Thackeray, and gave the measurements of heads owned by men celebrated in letters and science, he has been guilty of some injustice to women's heads. The smallness of Mrs. Somerville's head goes to show that there may be something in fineness of quality rather than in abundant quantity. Many stupid persons of both sexes have large heads. In some parts of England the term "big head" is used synonymously with blockhead and thickhead.

THE Indian Railways Feeder Lines Company, Limited, has been authorised to construct a Tramway in the Nasik district of the Bombay Presidency.

M. M. FREMY and Verneuil have recently submitted to the French Academy of Sciences some remarkable specimens of artificial ruby. By the action of fluoride of barium on alumina containing traces of bichromate of potassium, they have obtained fine crystals, lining cavities in a friable white matrix from which they are easily separated. The crystals appear to be identical, both chemically and physically, with the natural ruby. They consist solely of alumina coloured with a little chromium. They present a beautiful colour, and are hard enough to scratch topaz.

THE official report on the estimated outturn of the *rabi* harvest and of important special crops, such as jute, tobacco &c., up to the beginning of May, has just been published. The season was generally unfavourable to the *rabi* harvest owing to damage done by the late rain in October and the delay in the winter rains till late in January, when they were of little benefit. The consequence was that the outturn was deficient throughout Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and the Bhagulpur Division. Wheat was little more than half an average crop, though gram, *arhur*, barley and mustard were not much below the average, except in Chutia Nagpur. In Eastern and South-Eastern Bengal the dryness of the season affected the harvest, though in parts of the Dacca Division the mustard crop was slightly above the average. In Chittagong the winter rice crop was deficient, but the cold weather harvest was fair, and in Orissa the outturn was better than usual. Sugarcane was generally a better crop than in the preceding year throughout East and South-East Bengal. It was, however, an indifferent crop in Bhagulpur and Behar, and was almost a failure in Shahbad. Tobacco was an average crop in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, but gave an inferior outturn throughout the Rajshahy Divisions especially in Rungpur, where it is, largely grown. In Orissa, the outturn was better than in the preceding year. Jute, so far as it has been reported on, is shown to have suffered to some extent from the want of seasonable rain, and, in Nuddea, from floods. The opium crop was better than in the previous year, while the mulberry and potato crops were rather below the average.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD MAY.

A RECENT telegram from Gnatong states that the Thibetans have made a determined attack on the Sikkim expeditionary force, when the casualties on the British side were 3 killed, and 6 wounded, although no officers were injured. No estimate has yet been made as to the losses on the side of the enemy. Some Thibetans were captured, and the remainder of the attacking force have retired to the Tokola Pass.

THE Bengal Government has expressed its willingness to support proposals for improving the breed of sheep in Behar, if a scheme is prepared by the local Agricultural Department which will meet its approval.

THE St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya*, in an article upon Anglo-Russian relations, after declaring that the present liberal home policy of the British Cabinet is a guarantee of the solidity of its position, proceeds to express the apprehension that this sense of security may cause Lord Salisbury to revert to an anti-Russian policy in the East. To counteract the tendency thus attributed to the British Government, the journal considers that Russia's best course will always be to create difficulties for England in Central Asia.

FRANCE is exerting an influence at Stamboul which is almost unparalleled, her designs being especially against England, Italy and Germany. The Sultan is surprised at her manœuvres, and has consulted the Ambassadors of all the three Powers.

THE Punjab Officers' Simla allowances have been consolidated into three-tenths of salary rates, without further allowances of any kind.

THE *North German Gazette* says that the Queen of England's late visit to Germany will influence most favorably the political relations between England and Germany.

THE Government of India have decided that gratuities under Article 1104 of the Royal Warrant of 1887, and paid in India to the widows of officers killed in action in Burmah are liable to Income-tax. It is further ruled that Officers and others serving with the Sikkim Field Force, are not exempt from the operations of the Income tax Act.

PRINCE Meschersk's bi-weekly journal *Grashdanin*, which is expressly written for the Czar, scouts the reported Russian designs against Herat. It says that the rumours of an intended *coup de main* by Russia for the acquisition of that city were invented merely to embroil England and Russia, as there is no question of any such project in the mind of the Russian Government as long as the Afghans are ready to avoid a renewal of the late incident and respect the Russian frontier. Reports are renewed to the effect that the Czar will visit Samarcand in summer.

ARCHBISHOP Walsh has telegraphed from Rome to the Mayor of Dublin stating that the apprehensions which exist regarding the Pope meddling in Irish politics are groundless.

MR. BARBOUR is expected to return to India in November, when Mr. Westland will go home.

IT is reported that the Secretary of State is inclined to lease the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway to another Company.

THE following is an anecdote of Her Majesty Our Queen as a wife.—"Long years ago the Queen, in the early days of her wedded life, had a tiff with her husband, of the sort that will come about sometimes, even between the most loving married couples. Chagrined and vexed the Prince retired to his room

and locked the door. The queen took the matter quietly for a while, but after the lapse of an hour she went to his door and rapped. "Albert," said she, "come out." "No, I will not," answered the Prince from within; "go away and leave me alone." The Royal temper waxed warm at this. "Sir," she said, "come out at once. The Queen whose subject you are, commands you!" He obeyed immediately. Entering the room she pointed out a chair, he sat down in silence. For a long time nothing was said. The Queen was the first to break the silence; "Albert," she said, "come and kiss me." "Does the Queen command it?" he asked. "No," she answered, throwing her arms about his neck, "the wife begs it."

THURSDAY, 24TH MAY.

IN the East-end of London a novel industry, the manufacture of cardboard from stable manure, has been started. "This," says the *Economist*, "is a remarkable instance of the way in which chemical science is revolutionising industry, and, as the report says, nothing can be much more striking than the contrast between the chambers on the river side, stored with tons upon tons of apparently nothing but filth, and the other or warehouse end of the mill, where the glossy amber-coloured board is arranged in piles. The manufacture is being carried on upon a large scale at some factories near Parfleet, and, it is said, with financial success."

THE RUSSIAN territory east of the Caspian is to be formed into a separate province of the Russian empire, instead of, as at present, constituting officially a portion of the Governor-Generalship of the Caucasus. The measure is such as though the British territories west of the Indus were made into a separate administrative area under a Chief Commissioner dealing directly with the Government of India.

FLOODS on the Mississippi have submerged 250,000 acres, mostly of wheat land, in Illinois, and terrible distress prevails among the population.

SIGNATURES are being obtained in England to a petition to the House of Commons on behalf of the Uncovenanted Service of India. The concessions asked for are (1) that service for pension shall count from date of entry into the service, irrespective of age; (2) that the more favourable leave rules be extended to all Europeans; (3) that out of a service of 25 years, 3 years on leave may count towards pension; (4) that pensions shall be calculated on the average salary (including acting allowances) of 3 years previous to date of retirement; and (5) that all pensions drawn in England be paid at the rate of one pound sterling for every ten rupees.

DURING the current month a change of system has come into operation in the sorting of letters on the steamers which carry the mails between England and India. Hitherto the Sea Post Office establishment has worked between Bombay and Suez; but under the new arrangements made by the P. and O. Company the Bombay steamers now run on alternate weeks between Bombay and Aden only, the mails and passengers being transhipped at Aden to or from steamers running on the China line. As much confusion would probably be caused by transferring the mails before they have all been sorted and closed, it has been decided to strengthen the alternate "sets" of sorters in the Sea Post Office and cause them to work between Bombay and Aden only. This change was made with effect from the mail leaving Bombay on the 11th instant.

MR. EDWARD EMERSON, the only son of the late R. W. Emerson, recently read a lengthy paper "On the Domestic Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson." It has been read to some friends at the house of his cousin, Dr. Emerson, in New York, and it is regarded by some of the philosopher's intimate freinds as the finest account yet given of him. Mr Edward Emerson says that when his father was near his end he pointed to a portrait of Carlyle, and said with fervour, "That is my man!"

THE Crimean Peninsula is to have a canal cut through it. After many schemes have been discussed by the Russian Government and Russian private enterprise for piercing the Isthmus of Perekop and opening a maritime highway through the Sivash, there appears now every prospect of the undertaking being carried to a successful issue, not by the Russian Department of War and Communications, nor by Russian private enterprise, but by a French company and French capital. The Imperial Government has already given its adhesion to the project, and the ministerial concession will shortly issue. The concessionary rights do not include any Government gaurrantee to the company. The total length of the canal will be 111 versts, and when completed will unite the Sea of Azoff and the Don Basin with the Black Sea and basin of the Dnieper. The works will probably occupy about four years, and will be directed by M. Epsin, the superintending engineer of the Suez Canal.

FRIDAY, 25TH MAY.

THE following little incident about the Crown Prince of Germany, published by a German paper will be read with interest and pleasure:—'The other day the Crown Prince was coming back at the head of a regiment of soldiers from drill in the well-known Tempelhofer Feld outside Berlin. At one of the street corners, where a crowd had collected to salute him, a man of gigantic figure left his brewer's cart to come and salute the Crown Prince Wilhelm. Before the latter had come up to where he stood, he took off his cap, and shouted his salutation with the rest. The Crown Prince had no sooner noticed the tall figure in the leather apron, than he rode up to the man, and shook hands with a hearty, "Good morning, Tabbert. How are you, old friend;" after a gracious invitation to the delighted brewer to "come and see him some time," the Crown Prince rode away, accompanied by the ringing cheers of the crowd. It appears that the brewer had served as soldier in the Imperial bodyguard, and as such had been an officer of Crown Prince Wilhelm.'

A GRAND banquet has been given in Paris in honour of General Boulanger's election as Deputy for the Department du Nord. Replying to the toast of his health, the General absolutely denied that he aspired to be a Dictator. An immense crowd gathered near the building where the banquet was held, and when General Boulanger took his departure, he met with a great ovation. Demonstrations were also held for three nights consecutively at Nancy in honour of General Boulanger. The authorities had to summon the aid of cavalry to disperse the Boulangists. President Carnot speaking at a banquet given to him at Bordeaux, consured those desiring to sow the seeds of discord in the country, and exhorted Frenchmen to union in order to combat mischief. Writing to a correspondent, General Boulanger denies that he is in favour of France adopting an aggressive policy. There have been serious disturbances between the rival parties at Toulouse, where the troops had to be employed to restore order.

THE latest news from Bokhara received *via* St. Petersburg is that the people are in a state of great excitement. There has been a strong agitation against Russian influence, chiefly supported by the Mahommedan priesthood. After the attempted assasination of the Dewan Begi, the Finance Minister, on the 3rd of April, the aspect of affairs became exceedingly threatening An actual outbreak and an attack on the Russians was expected; and military measures were taken to provide against possible contingencies.

AT the recent Junior Medical Examination held by the Punjab University, a young lady student, Miss Amelia Connor, of the Lahore Medical College, is the only candidate who stands in the first division; all the other passed candidates are in the second division. A pass in the first division requires 80 per cent of the aggregate marks, and not less than 50 per cent in each subject.

PROFESSOR Brown-Sequard has recently (says the *Scientific American*) been making experiments to determine whether the human breath was capable of producing any poisonous effects. From the condensed watery vapour of the expired air he obtained a poisonous liquid, which, when injected under the skin of rabbits, produced almost immediate death. He ascertained that this poison was an alkaloid, and not a microbe. The rabbits thus injected died without convulsions, the heart and large blood vessels being engorged with blood. Professor Brown Sequard considers it fully proved that the expired air, both of man and animals, contains a volatile poisonous principle which is much more deleterious than carbonic acid.

THE Sultan of Morocco refused to accept arbitration in his dispute with America, and it is expected that the latter will proceed to extreme measures.

EXCHANGE has sunk to a point which it has never reached before. It was a great blow to many anticipations when 1*s.* 8*d.* was passed. Then those who would expect the worst took their stand at 1*s.* 6*d.* and since that position became untenable 1*s.* 4*d.* has been the imaginary price at which compensatory influences must come into play. Yet once more the metal is on its downward course. This last fall occurs simultaneously almost with the announcement that the Currency Commission will either show a draw between the two camps of opinion (or rather the camp of opinion and the camp of prejudice) or a 7 to 5 victory for the bi-metallic cause.

SATURDAY, 26TH MAY.

UNDER the new scheme for the reorganisation of the Judge Advocate-General's Department, the establishment will consist of one Judge Advocate-General for all India, stationed at Army Head-Quarters, Simla, four Deputy Judge-Advocates and six Assistants. Bombay and Madras will each have a Deputy Judge-Adovocate at Army Head-Quarters, who will also be in charge of circle. There will be nine circles for all India including Burma. Colonel Clementi ranks as the Judge Advocate-General in India.

CHOLERA is making alarming progress at Ahmebad. Panic prevails in the city owing to the large number of fatal cases that have occured, no less than three hundread having been registered this week. The district and municipal authorities are doing their best by attending to the sanitary wants of the city, by employing additional medical aid, and by forbidding caste dinners. It first appeared in a mild type, but since the 17th instant, it has been raging vehemently.

THE Buddhist chief priests of Mandalay have written to the Commander-in-Chief reporting the measures taken by them in fulfilment of their promise, made in February 1887, to use spiritual influence with a view to tranquillizing the country. The head priests visited the disturbed districts, and letters were written to the subordinate priesthood, advising them to urge the people to cease malpractices. The priests assure the Commander-in-Chief that tranquility will be shortly restored.

THE hostile action of the Chins has led to an additional force of 160 men of the 44th Goorkha Light Infantry being posted to Munipore.

ANOTHER triumph in photographic astronomy has been achieved by Messrs. Henry Brothers, and described by M. Mouchez at a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. By means of negatives secured by their special photographic telescope they had discovered a new nebula round the star Maia in the Pleiades, and have since shown the existence of a great mass of cosmic matter covering a large part of this constellation. But the most remarkable discovery, and one of an absolutely unique character, is a "rectilinear thread" of nebular matter projected over a distance of over half a degree of arc. A second shorter streak is also visible in the midst of the nebular mass.

MR. LESLIE SAUNDERS, Commissioner of Berar has been killed by a fall from his horse while riding at Chikalda, in the Ellichpur District.

THE Military Department of the India Office has just issued a set of new regulations for the study of Russian by officers of the Indian Army, including Royal Engineers who have volunteered for continuous service. These rules take effect from the 1st instant and they enjoin that any Indian Officer on leave who scores 25 of the total marks at one of the half-yearly Russian examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners and who has obtained the special recommendation of his Government, may be allowed to proceed to Russia for a period of not less than eight months for a further course of study. He shal present himself for final examination one year after passing the elementary test and shall not be permitted to attend any intermediate examination heldby the Civil Service Commissioners. The advances of pay he will receive on proceeding to Russia is to be deducted by eight (instead of ten) monthly instalments. If at the final examination he qualifies tobe an interpreter he will be paid a gratuity of £200, and an additional sum of £32 for his travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow, as the case may be. No reversion to furlough, involving absence from India for more than two months after the date of the examination for more than two years in all, shall (except on medical certificate) be allowed without the previously obtained sanction of his Governmen.

THE total number of deaths registered, in Calcutta, during the week ending 19th May was 223, against 236 and 216 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 56. There were 30 deaths from cholera, against 53 and 61 in the two preceding weeks the number is lower than the average of the pst quinquennium by 9. There were *no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevrs and bowel complaints amounted to 65 and 12, respectively, against 64 and 9 in the* preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·8 per mile pe annum, against 26·8, the mean of the last five years.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1888.

MR. T. BECK ON THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE appearance of the Report of the Third National Congress, which we noticed in a recent issue, has furnished Mr. Theodore Beck, the redoubtable Principal of the Mahomedan College at Aligarh, another opportunity to denounce the important political movement now going on in India. Mr. Beck has written a series of articles in the *Pioneer* under the sensational heading of "In what will it end?" He candidly confesses that he is a "humble disciple" of his revered chief, Sir Syed Ahmed in matters political. Mr. Beck has persuaded himself that the agitation of which the National Congress is the visible head will, if unchecked, sooner or later end in a mutiny; and that the worst sufferers by a mutiny would be Mahomedans. The process of reasoning by which Mr. Beck has arrived at this conclusion is very curious indeed. He is convinced that the promoters and friends of the Congress movement are disloyal. He urges that the very constitution of the National Congress is such that it is bound to foster a spirit of discontent and mutiny among the people; and that the delegate system is bound to encourage a kind of public speaking and literature the object of which would be to picture in glowing terms the injustice of the Government. On the basis of these assumptions, Mr. Beck has come to the conclusion that although the promoters of the movement might endeavour not to inflame discontent among the ignorant, it would be practically impossible to prevent the National Congress and its ramifications from becoming a deadly engine of sedition.

In order to establish the position taken up by him, Mr. Beck quotes largely from the pamphlet which is appended to the recently-published Report of the Third National Congress. The pamphlet represents a hypothetical conversation between a supporter of the Congress and a peasant. In the course of this conversation the supporter of the Congress explained to the peasant that the English officials, owing to their ingorance of the actual condition of the country and the wants and wishes of its people, cannot carry on the administration in the way it should be done. He says:—"They [English officials] don't know the difference between a six-anna crop and a sixteen-anna crop, and press in bad times for rent, so that we have to sell our cattle; they don't know who is reliable and they make advances, when more ought to be given, to never-do-wells that lose their money, and then say we are all *budmashes*, and won't even give seed grain to the best of us, when times are such that we really need it. And then they are fussy and self-conceited, and won't hear a word from any of us. There was the old tank there, the sooruj kund, that from generation to generation used to irrigate half the village; that burst when I was a boy fifty years ago. Well, we wanted the raj to repair this. It would'nt have cost many hundred rupees, and the whole village knew from their forefathers how well it worked. But no! *Naib Sahib* knew better, he would not listen to us. 'What you cattle folk know? Hold your tongues?' He was all for new-fangled plans; he would bring a channel of the Sirkari canal to irrigate the village. We told him that canal water is cold, that our land lay low, that it would not do. But what was the use? What you cattle folk know? Hold your tongues, and so the channel was brought, and the first year it overflowed and swamped half the crops, and then when the water dried up the canal people came and measured up all the land, and made us pay tax for one watering. A fine thing seeing it had ruined our crops. But we had to pay, and now it is bringing the *reh* all over our best lands." Mr. Beck is angry that the benevolent efforts of the British Government to avert famine by means of irrigation are thus used as a dagger wherewith to stab it. But we can only pity his ignorance if he does not know what serious evils canal irrigation has produced in Northern India. There is not a single word of exaggeration in the passage we have quoted above. Mr. Beck should carefully peruse Mr. T. H. Thornton's admirable paper on "The Evils of Canal Irrigation and their Prevention," which was read before a recent meeting of the Society of Arts, London. The statements contained in the passage which Mr. Beck characterises as seditious, are, indeed, far below the mark. They do not adequately describe the mischief wrought by canal irrigation. And as regards the charge that English officials exact the revenue demand whether the land has yielded any crops or not, it can be proved conclusively by official documents. Does not Mr. Beck know that ten years ago when the North-Western Provinces were devastated by a wide-spread and terrible famine which killed more than a million souls, the land revenue demand was collected as if nothing unusual had occurred? It is really very strange that Mr. Beck should be ignorant of the state of things existing in his own district—Aligurh. If he will refer to the Allahabad Board's Report on the Revenue administration of the North-Western Provinces for 1885-86, he will find how in two tehsils of the Aligarh district the revenue-payers met the demands of the in-exorable tax-gatherer during the year. One of these tehsils suffered very seriously from floods, which caused severe loss to the cultivating community. "In this tehsil," writes the Collector of Aligurh, "the revenue has been collected with the utmost difficulty, and has, there can be no question, been realised largely either from regular loans or from advances on the sale of that crop." And when the money-lenders who have made these advances will go to Court and institute suits against the debtors, they will be denounced as so many Shylocks, and every possible obstacle will be thrown in the way of recovering their dues. "In the other tehsil," says the Collector, "the distress is chronic and has been going on for some years. The distressed villages are all under direct management, and the deficiency in collections is due to a deficiency of assets." The English officials were daily witnesses of this chronic distress and yet they went on exacting the revenue and demand until they could no longer draw blood from stone, and the distressed villages were then placed under direct management. The statements in the pamphlet quoted above which Mr. Beck, in the plenitude of his wisdom, characterises as seditious are strictly true and can be proved by official documents. It is notorious that our alien rulers, notwithstanding their good intention, commit huge blunders in administering the affairs of India owing to their ignorance of the wants and wishes, thoughts and feelings of the people. Mr. Beck himself admits in plain and emphatic terms that his countrymen should know the wants of the ruled, so that they may avoid their mistakes

The question naturally arises—How are the foreign rulers of India to know the wants of the ruled? Common sense would tell us that the best and most efficacious means of acquiring this knowledge would be the introduction of a representative element into the Government of the country. But Mr. Beck does not think so. He writes:—"If the Indian Government cannot by its public servants know with absolute certainty the wants of the people, or if knowing them, it has not the generosity so far as practicable to grant them, then we are not fit to hold the empire. At present the English, as a rule, live apart from the natives. It is a more comfortable way of finding out what the people want—to peruse a news-paper at *chota-haziri*, or study a Congress report. One has been accustomed to it at home, and why should not do it here, without the bother and inconvenience and effort of mixing in oriental society? The consequence is the Press befools us to the top of our bent. Its deliberate object is not to represent the people, but to represent a party. This is human nature: they feel first and foremost our supercilious contempt for them; they feel aggravated and disgusted by the invidious distinctions we make between the pay of English and native officials in the same posts; they feel the want of a military career. If we lived among them we should feel it more. We should know what to do and should do it. But it is objected that our hands are tied by the Government at Home, which exerts and will continue to exert a well-meant and most disastrous influence on Indian statesmen. True, but this is only one of the difficulties to be overcome. With a body of men posses-ing the full confidence of the people, minutely conversant with their ways of thought, and with a good literary training, we could easily keep the British public in hand. But for this we must know the people much better than we do now." Is there any hope that the English officials will mix familiarly with the people and make themselves acquainted with the wants and wishes of the governed? The wide gulf which divides the rulers from the ruled has always been a matter of deep and heart-felt regret to all sincere well-wishers of the country. But it is idle to expect that this gulf will be bridged over, unless, indeed, English ladies be deported whole-sale from India; and we are sure Mr. Beck will never recommend the adoption of any such drastic measure. It should be at once realised that the gulf now fixed between English and Native Society in India is almost impassable. The removal of the barrier which divides the rulers from the ruled is beyond the range of practical politics. It is, however, only fair to say that although Mr. Beck finds no language strong enough to condemn the National Congress movement, he has the good sense to recognise the necessity of in-

troducing some of the reforms advocated by the Congress-wallas. For instance, he is firmly convinced that if the Government should go on recruiting the Indian Civil Service as it is now doing, the Empire has not got a long life to run. He holds that the age of competition should be raised and the Indian Civil Servants should be men of the best University education and the highest intellectual culture. But Mr. Beck may rest assured that without agitation no reforms will ever be effected in the present system of Indian administration. In conclusion, we would give him a piece of friendly advice. He seems to be sincerely anxious to promote the advancement of the Mahomedans. If he, instead of wasting his time and energy in political discussions, were to devote himself to improving the quality of the higher education given at his college and to persuading the Mahomedan students to take advantage of it, he would do much greater good to the community whose interests he has so much at heart. At the last B. A. examination of the Calcutta University only two students from the Aligurh College graduated without honours, and both of them were Hindus. Mr. Beck should have politics to his "revered chief" and occupy himself attentively with the work for which he has been brought out from England.

FORM OF RENT RECEIPT.

THE *Calcutta Gazette* publishes a Resolution of the Bengal Government in which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions under Sec. 56, clause 3 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, a new form of rent-receipt. This is slightly in modification of the form given in the Act as originally passed. But we think it would have been better if some further changes had been made. We are aware that it is perhaps too soon yet to obtain a wider acknowledgment of the dense ignorance of facts under which that pernicious measure was pushed through the Council. But the Resolution directs a new form to come into use from April 1889 And though our experience does not encourage any criticism, however well-meant, yet we feel it our duty to lay before the public how and why the form might be improved, especially as there is ample time yet for the Government to reconsider the matter.

In the form given in the Act, the words "particulars of holding" occur in two places in each of its two portions: once at the heading and again where any entries have to be made and marked as No. 4. In the new form those words have been entirely omitted in the headings and have been replaced in item No. 4 by the words "area of holding" at one spot and "rent of holding" at another. In all other respects the form remains the same as in the Act. The real mistakes in the drafting of the form have not however been touched at all.

The rent-receipt-form has been quite needlessly divided into two parts, of which the second gives "the details of payment" and the first "particulars of holding." The amended form therefore practically leaves the first part without a descriptive title such as would correspond to that of the second. There would be no harm in this change if, as we shall show further on, the second part had been simplified, as we think it should be, and the whole had come under the designation "Receipt."

It is impossible to discover how one and the same expression—"particulars of holding" crept into two places in a way so as to necessarily suggest a difference in signification. If the descriptive title was correctly given at the headings for all the five prescribed entries on the opening side of the document, then it was really impossible to persuade any one that the same expression in item No. 4 signified no more than only one of those five entries. Consequently, the ryots were not altogether to blame if they supposed that these documents were to do duty for a lease every time they were written out, and that they should describe the class of the tenure, just as they were required to carefully record over and again, all the figures of the area and rental. There was so much reckless disregard shown to the pressure of work on the hands of the Zamindar's *amla*, who would have to fill up these rent receipts for hundreds of ryots, that the ryots could not believe that the Government had omitted to confer at the same time one more blessing which was to be so peculiarly advantageous to them, however a matter of uncertainty. We must therefore hail the small mercy now shown to the Zemindar, as a great favor from the present Government.

It may be surmised that the words "Particulars of the holding" under item no. 4 were intended only to serve as instruction to the Zemindar's *amla* to fill up the form and were not intended to form part of the document itself. As the particulars themselves were fully detailed, there was no necessity of giving a general designation for them, especially when that same expression had been employed at the top to distinguish one part of the form from another comprising details of payment. But supposing the intention to have been as stated above, the proper course was to make some distinction between the body of the receipt and the instructions to fill up the form.

The particulars of holding as detailed in the form naturally cover all sorts of cases which may occur in the province of Bengal. But when any landlord has got to deal only with a few of those cases it becomes to him a meaningless encumbrance to have to use the comprehensive form prescribed by law.

The particulars cover in the first place two main divisions: (*a*) the ordinary tenure in which staple products are raised, and (*b*), the three exceptional tenures of Jalkar, Phalkar and Bankar. As a rule it may be said that no single holding ever comprises all these four different kinds of liabilities. Moreover it is far from being a convenience to have so many blanks to pick out from, in making one requisite entry. If a Jalkar-due is erroneously entered under Phalkar in one of the many receipts which the tenant receives from his landlord from month to month, or if any other similar mistake occurs, the fact would be there quite unknown to the parties, but would nevertheless supply material for interminable controversy years afterwards. Generally speaking it would be more convenient to let the Gomasta insert in writing not only the amount of rental but also the descriptions Nakdi, Jalkar, Bankar and Phalkar. Thus not only the words "Particulars of holding" but the whole of the matter comprised in item No. 4 should come in the shape of instructions rather than as part of the document itself.

If again, it is only an expensive encumbrance to have to use such comprehensive forms of rent receipt, it is also simply distracting to have one and the same form of receipt for rents in kind and for rents in money. These two divisions of course came very fairly as an analysis of all the requirements of the case, in the Legislator's mind. But the author of the Law was simply innocent of the fact that the same rent-roll cannot possibly show money-rents and corn-rents. The receipts have to be numbered; these numbers have to be entered in the *thoka*; and the entries in the *thoka* have again to be tabulated in the *Jamawasil Faki* papers. And we say, it is simply distracting to have to keep one and the same counterfoil, or one sigle series of counterfoils as well for the money-rent *thoka*, as for the corn-rent one. Moreover the entries in each book of receipts have to be at last summed up for comparison with the totals in the *Jamawasil Baki* papers. But how maunds and rupees are to be added together is a mystery which the clever author of the Tenancy Act must be left to expound as he has expounded the beautiful truth that Zemindary property is hardly any property at all.

The entry No. 5, in the prescribed form is for the signature of the landlord or his authorised agent. But oddly enough, it comes both in the landlord's and in the tenant's portions. Where the good lay in having this signature in the landlords' portion we cannot well conceive. For if the object was to impose an additional burden upon the landlord's devoted head it was attained fully enough by the signature required by the side of the entry of payment. However, what is really needed now is to require the tenant's signature on the landlord's portion of the receipt; and the landlord's signature on that of the tenant's.

The greatest absurdity of the rent-receipt form however lies in the monstrous table prescribed for the details of payment. The single question is whether this table was intended for successive entries from date to date, *i. e.* as a *hatchitha* or only for a single payment. If the same form might be used for one whole year and for successive entries there would be some sense in requiring the Zemindar to insert all the particulars of holdings. But failing any such arrangement, and it was destined to failure from its very inception as we shall show presently, the entry of a single payment with its date might be very easily made on one and the same side of the document along with particulars of the holding. Taking next the view, that the same receipt should serve for successive payments we wonder if it ever occured to any body that the tenant's portion would have to be given away after the first payment and he might deliberately or inadvertently omit to bring it back when coming to make a subsequent payment. We are quite conscious that it was impossible to expect any penalties, prescribed for such default, on the part of the tenant, in the Ryot's Aggression Act. And the zamindar and his *amla* must therefore manage as best they may to give the full particulars of holding for every little payment which it pleases a tenant to make. Such being the case it may be as well to frame the receipt for

single payments only and give up the impossible idea of recording a running account in it, thus saving at least the cost of the rent receipt forms. And we think the present opportunity might be availed of to expunge the whole of the reverse side of the receipt and to make room on the other for entry of payment as well as particulars of holding.

Our form would then run as follows :

RENT RECEIPT. (Landlord's portion.)	RENT RECEIPT. (Tenant's portion.)
1. No.*	1. No.*
2. Estate—Village—Thana.	2. Estate—Village—Thanna
3. Recorded tenant's name.	3. Recorded tenant's name.
4. Area of holding†	4. Area of holding†
5. Total rent due on account of the holding.‡	5. Total rent due on account of the holding‡.
6. Government Cesses.	6 Government Cesses.
7. Total of 5 and 6.	7. Total of 5 and 6.
8. Date of payment.	8. Date of payment.
9. Amount paid in§.	9. Amount paid in §.
10. Reference (if any) to landlord's books.	10. Reference (if any) to landlord's books.
11. Signature on behalf of tenant.	11. Signature on behalf of landlord.

* Serial No. of receipt.
† If it can be speficied.
‡ Here insert
(a) Whether the holding is Nakdi, Bhaoli Jalkar, Bankar, or Pha kar,
(b) the amount of rental in kind or money.
(c) The year for which the rent is due.
§ Here state how much if at all, is for current dues; for back dues or for interest.

FRONTIER POLICY OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

IN the course of the debate upon Mr. John Slagg's motion in the House of Commons, which we noticed in a previous issue, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth made a most sensible speech on the subject which heads this article. It will be remembered that Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth was for a short time Under-Secretary of State for India in Mr. Gladstone's third Administration. In the course of his speech under notice, he referred to the welcome given at Kabul to Sir West Ridgeway's Commission on its return from the North-West frontier of Afghanistan and to the way in which the members of the Commission were received by the Amir, by the officers and soldiers of the army, and by the people of the country. There can be no doubt that one of the principal causes of the very altered relations between the British Government and the Amir was the policy which the Liberals adopted on their return to power in the spring of 1880. That policy was very ably and satisfactorily carried out by Lord Hartington who was then placed at the head of the India Office. The withdrawal from Kandahar satisfied the people of Afghanistan that the English had no desire for annexing any part of their country.

There can be no doubt that the bitterness of feeling which had been caused among the Afghans by Lord Lytton's "spirited" frontier policy, has to a great extent been removed by the wise policy which the Gladstone Cabinet adopted eight years ago. The question naturally arises, how the friendship which at present exists between the Afghans and the English is to be preserved. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said :—"It had always been held of the greatest importance that we should have a strong and friendly Afghanistan It might be open to some debate how far Afghanistan could be strong, but it was clear now that it was possible to have a friendly Afghanistan. The question, he repeated, was how far it was to be maintained, and he would desire to impress upon the Government the conviction which many members on that side of the House—on both sides indeed—hold that if we were to preserve the friendliness of Afghanistan, we must not advance into that country. Not only must we not annex it, but we must keep ourselves strictly within our own bounds ; we must be aware of the temptation to go to Kandahar ; and must remember to keep prominently before our minds the fact that the friendliness of Afghanistan was of the greatest military importance to India. He only wished to say in conclusion that however good some of the military measures presented to the Government of India might be, their duty was always to weigh the military advantages against the serious danger of adding to the financial burdens of the country. Any natural increase of expenditure was under the present circumstances such a burden, and any extravagant expenditure was the greatest danger with which we had to cope." Now, that the Khojak Railway is under construction there will be every temptation to extend it to Kandahar. The railway will not for the present be carried beyond our frontier, but we must not forget that the route which has been selected for it is almost a straight line if prolonged to Kandahar. The section of the straight line from Quetta towards Kandahar unmistakeably shows that in the opinion of the military advisers of the Government of India that latter place is to be regarded as the first line of defence against a direct attack, or as a base of operations on the flank of any allowance through Afghanistan. The country beyond the terminus of the Khojak railway now under construction is perfectly level as far as Kandahar, and will offer no further obstacles to the engineer. This being the case, there is every reason to fear that in the event of another scare like that of 1885, the Government of India will be advised by military experts to advance into Kandahar and prolong the Khojak Railway to that place. Everything possible should be done to prevent this forward step being taken. We know there are many who hold that the Amir can be persuaded to give his consent to the extension of the Khojak Railway to Kandahar. But the belief is utterly unfounded. Those who entertain it have no idea of the feeling of profound suspicion and mistrust with which the Afghans look upon the English. It is his firm conviction that if he allowed them to obtain a footing in his country they will end with conquering and annexing it. Nothing can possibly remove this conviction from the Afghan mind. We must not forget that our two wars have made our honest alliance with the Afghans impossible. We should not attach too much importance to the reception given to Sir West Ridgeway's Commission at Kabul on its return from the North-West frontier of Afghanistan. The Amir may coquet with England or Russia; but his unruly subjects will go their own way. They will bitterly resent English occupation of Kandahar or of any part of their country.

HINDU REVIVAL.

MADRAS is in a ferment. She is disturbed by certain measures adopted in a Missionary College. The case which has occurred in the benighted city has roused the Hindu Community to inquire as to what action Hindus should take, in the educational movement of the country, to counteract the evils which are becoming manifest in various shapes and forms. The leaders of Hindu Society are beginning to feel, that we should look to our educational matters by ourselves. Our highest stake in State education now lies in the portion of the public finances which we have had appropriated to the work. Apart, however, from this aspect of the question we must now endeavour to draw the line between what we want to learn of English life and society and what as Hindus or Mahomedans we are anxious to avoid. We must distinguish between real sterling education, and those other adjuncts to it which only give a veneer of superficial polish. It is useless any longer to hide the fact that our standard of morality and good conduct is different in many respects from that of the European model. That being the case, it is impossible to expect that morality and good breeding from our stand-point could be taught and learnt in Colleges and schools under other than Hindu guidance. We cannot tolerate, for instance, all that a European would treat with unconcern in filial conduct or in the behaviour of an exemplary wife, widow or maiden daughter. We do not find fault with what the Christian has to teach to the husband or the father. But we protest against his teachings in the converse case.

There is one thing, however, we are bound to recognise in justice to the missionary schools. We cannot avail of the secular instruction given in those schools and protest against their anti-Hindu influences. There is no gainsaying the fact, on the other hand, that the money value of the secular instruction obtained for our boys from Christian Missionaries unmans us in various ways. We have often to urge the importance of self-help in all matters including education, and we have in consequence of this Christian secular instruction, to count with the opposition of those of our countrymen who profit in no small measure from these missionary schools. If our countrymen cannot or will not bear the entire charge of their education whether in the shape of school fees, endowments, or public revenues, we cannot find fault with the pious gentlemen in England who pay so handsomely for the entire missionary establishment of India. But the time, we hope, is not far distant, when our countrymen ought to be able to pay for the education of their youths without any such extraneous aid. And the philanthropic gentleman to whom, in spite of religious differences, India owes so much of her modern progress, will, we are sure, be the last to stand in our way.

The leaders of the Hindu society desire for a more Hinduised culture for our boys. State education *must* be secular. But what we need is not the Christianity inculcated by Protestant propagandists, nor the Rationalism leaking out of free-thinking professors, but such a system of education as would not only uphold those moral principles in which Hinduism and Christianity are in accord, but also those other Hindu principles which are essential to the stability of the Hindu system of society and religion. It is a painful fact, but a fact nevertheless, that before the coming of Christian Missionaries, the Mahomedans and Hindus were quietly coalescing with one another. The one was giving up his beef-eating ; and the other was adding to his pantheon a Mahomedan incarnation of Narayan. Nay Sufeyism and Sikhism were quite on the ascendance.

But now, our very Brahmos are growing into a caste; our Europe-travelled sons would rather renounce their parents than their costume, and a Lepel Griffin and a Syed Ahmed Khan are allowed to set the two people by their ears.

Madras is right in seeking to establish a National College of its own. But we too ought to consider what is needed for the same purpose in this part of India. Neither the Director of Public Instruction nor the authorities of the Calcutta University can be expected to share our sentiments. But the question is one for our millionaires to take up at the first instance. Their boys suffer most by the noxious influences imbibed in our schools—influences which serve not only to stop all education in slow and backward boys after the Entrance ordeal or the Little Go; but which in almost all other cases, damage in various ways the interests of the Indian aristocracy. But if the question ought to be in the first instance the concern of our millionaires, it is intensely painful to notice that the interests of the middle classes are so ill-looked after by the heads of our private schools;—we allude to those who now fail to co-operate with one another either for the improvement of their discipline or for the betteringof the education which they confer. If the school-boy audience of our political meetings is a blot upon our character, it is a worse defect that our very school-boys have to be flattered for their patronage—a patronage which is naturally extended to the most easy-going among the several private teaching establishments in Calcutta.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Viceregal levee at Simla on the 22nd instant was very numerously attended. After the ceremony, the Viceroy formally invested Sir Frederick Roberts with the insignia of a Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. The ceremony was a formal one, and did not last more than some five minutes.

THE report is revived that Lord Dufferin leaves India earlier than announced. His successor has already left Canada and on the eve of his departure the people of Ottwa gave Lord Lansdowne a farewell ovation.

THE troops in garrison paraded in Review Order on the Brigade Parade Ground at 6 A. M. on Thursday last, to celebrate the Birthday of her Majesty the Queen Empress. Three rounds of *feu de joie* were fired and 31 guns. That many more be fired, on an occasion like this is the fervent prayer of the loyal and devoted Indian subjects of Her Gracious Majesty. Sir Henry Harrison gave a successful "At Home" in honor of the celebration.

WE are glad to learn that the Post Office Life insurance system has been extended to all the members of the Telegraph Department. The system is a beneficial one, and we shall be glad to see its extension to all the departments of the services of the State. It encourages thrift and makes provision for the indigent if worked well, as it no doubt is and will be.

VENOYAK Janardin Kirtanar, a pensioned Naib, Dewan of Baroda, has been appointed Dewan of Indore, and has taken over charge. He has the reputation of being a learned and able officer.

FROM the 1st of July the Post Office will deliver with the usual distribution of letters and parcels all value-payable post articles on which ten rupees and under have to be collected. The work of business men will be greatly facilitated qy the arrangement, and the concession will be much appreciated by the general public. The existing arrangement entails a great deal of delay and parcels are kept back longer than is convenient.

THE results of the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University have been published. 477 students have passed in the first division, 1,138 in the second division, and 1,015 in the third division.

A NOTE by Sir Theodore Hope on the Public Works Department will be issued with the Finance Committee's Report. It is this department that has suffered most by retrenchments so far as works of real public utility are concerned.

WHILE England is very jealous of Indian import duties, she is unwilling to make any concession to India. For the benefit of Lancashire mill-owners India had to abolish her import duties on cotton goods and sacrifice thereby millions that her impoverished exchequer would ill afford to spare. The duties levied by England on silver articles imported from India have heavily told on the trade for sometime and the representations of the Government of India on the subject have as yet gone for nothing. The Government of India, however, has again addressed the Secretary of State urging the repeal of the duty. We shall await with anxiety the decision of the Secretary of State.

NILMADHUB MITRA'S case took up the whole of the last week. The prosecution closed its case on Friday last, and Mr. Woodroffe's address occupied the whole of Saturday. The Judge will give his charge to the Jury to-day when the case is expected to come to an end.

A PETITION is being circulated for signature on behalf of Meher Ali, of the Doveton Murder notoriety, praying that, in view of the special circumstances of the case, the extreme sentence of the law be not carried out, but be commuted to one of transportation. The points dwelt upon are that the crime was not premeditated, that the prosecution even did not allege it to be so; that the case consisted entirely of circumstantial evidence, which did not indicate with any certainty the degree of guilt appertaining to each of the accused; that the condemned man had received an excellent character from his employer, whom he had served for upwards of eighteen years as *khansama*; and that the medical evidence was not of such a nature as to make it safe in a case of life and death to base thereon the positive conclusion that death was caused by strangulation, while many circumstances pointed to the probability of a quarrel, and of a blow or blows being struck. The petition has been signed by most of the jury in the case and by many others.

THAT the recent proposal to construct a railway between Amballa and Kalka on the non-guarantee basis was all moonshine was proved by the company asking for certain important concessions, the nature of which they never ventured to make public. The Government declined to have anything to do with it. Another proposal in the same direction has been made to it. This is for a line of two feet gauge all the way up to Simla. There will be no objection to its acceptance provided a guarantee or important concessions of the nature demanded by the other company be not required. The line will not be of any general public utility, and the general body of Indian tax-payers ought not to be made to pay for it.

THE relations between Germany and France are as strained as ever, and their resources permitting hostilities between the Empire and the Republic may break out without warning. Reuter telegraphs that a German traveller having been recently stopped near the French frontier without valid reason, and prevented from continuing his journey, the *North German Gazette* says that it is probable that the German Government may have recourse to reprisals. And these reprisals will consist of the exaction of passports, *vised* by the German embassy in Paris. All Frenchmen entering Alsace-Lorraine will be required to conform to this regulation.

AN Imperial Irade approving the Suez Canal Convention has been issued. The Porte abandons its claim to preside at the extraordinary sittings of the Commission, but requires the Turkish representative to preside at the annual meeting, in conformity with the terms of the Convention. The modified Convention permits the Turkish troops to be conveyed through the Canal to the eastern coast of the Red Sea only.

A PROSPECTUS has been issued by some Hindoo gentlemen of Calcutta to open, on the 4th proximo, a National Institution at 45, Baniatollah-lane, Putuldangah. Its object will be to combine a thoroughly Hindoo moral and religious teaching with the secular English education now imparted in the schools and colleges of the country. The services of an able and experienced staff of teachers have, we are informed, been already secured.

THE constant transfer of troops from one station to another which entails heavy outlay may have great militiary value which the tax-paying public are slow to comprehend. If a station is decidedly unhealthy, as most military stations are not, some of these transfers might be occasionally necessary. But there is no reason why troops should be moved on from station to station regularly every year. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that the financial exigencies of Government are likely to cause a large curtailment of reliefs this year in the Bengal Army. As originally proposed the reliefs were more numerous than they had been for several seasons past, but these proposals had to be reduced on financial grounds to one-half. The relief is estimated to cost about five lakhs as compared with an average of ten lakhs. But this is no mean figure considering the importance of the ends gained. Surely troops are not liable to suffer from ennui by reason of being made to occupy a particular station for two consecutive years, or to suffer in efficiency by such confinement. And the intimacy with the station public would not very much affect their efficiency either.

THE Sikkim affair does not promise to end with Sikkim proper. The first and foremost object of the expedition ostensibly was to drive back the Thibetan intruders, and the next step was the fortification of Lingtu. Colonel Graham encamped near the frontier, but had no orders to cross it. This limit too is to be done away with and official spokesmen were accordingly busy preparing the public mind. We were told that although Colonel Graham has been prohibited from undertaking military operations on the Tibetan side of the Jelapla Pass, the prohibition did not, of course, extend to such a measure as the pursuit after a defeated enemy. If a force of Thibetans crossed into Sikkim, Colonel Graham would have perfect liberty, should he think it necessary, after defeating them, to follow in pursuit across the frontier, provided always that he returned as soon as possible into Sikkim, and did not transfer the campaign into Thibetan territory. Now that those who read between the lines can easily see what all this means, for matters are approaching a crisis, and we shall not have to wait long for the final result.

A NOVEL and interesting phase that the cow killing question has lately been assuming is the enlistment of official sympathy in some parts of the country. A meeting was lately held in Pratabgur near Allahabad at which Mr. C. Chapman, Deputy Commissioner, presided. Sriman Swamy, the secretary of the Cow Memorial Fund, of Allahabad, addressed the meeting on the agricultural welfare, and commercial prosperity and international wealth flowing therefrom tending to the political greatness of the Empire—arising from the preservation and improvement of the bovine species, and especially of the Cow. The President said the movement was a noble and laudable one, deserving help, and would do good to all India. A resolution, expressive of sympathy and approving of the submission of

a memorial to Government, was unanimously passed.

IT is very encouraging to see that the Congress is enlisting powerful support in England. A special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* says:—'The *Times* has commenced the publication of an important series of articles on the National Congress by, it is believed, the author of "The India of the Queen," who is no other than Sir W. Hunter who has been always friendly to India and displayed considerable political sagacity in warmly espousing her cause. The first letter occupies two columns-and-a-half. The writer says that England must, on pain of courting grievous calamity, make up her mind upon certain great questions of Indian policy. New political forces are gathering ominous momentum in the country. But they are still under control, and if wisely directed, these forces are destined to strengthen rather than imperil the Empire. The mistake of either temerity on the one hand or of delay on the other, may work enduring evil. The moral and political forces with which the Government has to deal are really forces which its predecessors set in motion, and the administrative system in India daily adds strength to them. So powerful a movement must irresistibly produce a change. A great desire is stirring the hearts of the princes and people of India to be more closely incorporated with British rule, and political co-operation is now sought by the Government. The people had followed with intelligence the frequent Commissions that had been appointed, and public meetings on various questions, such as the Simla exodus and the Ilbert Bill, had led to the genesis of the Congress. The representative character of the Congress was proved, and its programme was strictly confined to the expansion and development of existing methods. It was a veritable portent to India, and must be powerful either for evil or for good. It remains for the Government to determine which it is to be.'

WE quote from the *Statesman*:

The *Behar Herald* tells us, that in a case of trespass before the Sessions Judge of Patna, that enlightened gentleman summarily ordered the prosecutrix—a girl of about 12 years of age—to submit her person to the examination of the assistant Surgeon, to ascertain whether she was a virgin as she had declared herself to be, in the course of the evidence she had given as prosecutrix. The assistant Surgeon refused to attend the Court for the purpose, when the girl was sent to him with a letter from the Judge, ordering him to examine the person of the poor girl. She resisted the outrage, and when she came back weeping to the Court, this curious specimen of an English judge asked her what she was crying about, only to be told by the Government Mooktear that "she had been disgraced for life." What can the English press do in such cases? If what the *Behar Herald* says is true, the judge ought to be instantly dismissed the service on a compassionate allowance. We cannot say whether the report is true or false, but what we do know well, is the fact that almost anything is deemed lawful by a class of mofussil officers who hold with Mr. LARMINIE and the *Pioneer*, that it is necessary 'to frighten the people' into submission. It is impossible to forbear the reflection that any Lieutenant-Governor of strong will and single-minded determination to bring such rule to an end, would make it unknown in the course of a couple of years. Had Mr. BEAMES, for instance, but been removed from the Commissionership at Burdwan, and ordered to retire on his pension, the moment Sir RIVERS THOMPSON knew that he had tried to rush the adoption of BUN BEHARI's son upon the girl-widow at Burdwan, does any one believe that the offence would be attempted again? It was precisely the same in the Tikari case, when the magistrate ought in the same way, to have been ordered to send in his papers. As to discipline, there is none whatever in the civilians of these provinces. And it is the Press it seems that produces disaffection amongst the people, that finds utterance in the passionate tones of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

What we ask, prevents Sir STEUART BAYLEY enquiring at once closely, into this statement of the *Behar Herald* concerning the conduct of this Sesions Judge at Patna, compelling him to retire, if the facts are as stated? Are we really to rule the people as though they had no feelings in common with ourselves, permitting the district executive to act just as their stupid or tyrannical instincts suggest to them? No more heart-sickenfng task could fall to the lot of any man, than this incessant conflict with an executive tyranny that will as surely lead to rebellion as it exists. The native executive simply follow the lead of their English superiors, and the head of the Government has not the resolution to put an end to such conduct once for all.

Not one single syllable do we desire to add by way of comment but in common with our countrymen demand enquiry and justice.

THE Indian Association has memorialised Sir Steuart Bayley for the withdrawal of the recent obnoxious Police Circular for watching political and religious movements. The memorial points out that the circular is already working banefully and observes:

"The publication of the Police Circular has already created a most painful impression on the public mind. The public feel that they are the objects of suspicion on the part of the Government, that their religious and political movements are watched, that they cannot make a political speech or deliver a religious discourse without being tracked by the police official or reported by him; and suspicion must needs beget suspicion. They feel that the Government has no confidence in them, or they would not be watched, and it is only in human nature to reciprocate the feeling. The Committee need hardly dwell upon the disastrous consequences which such a state of things is likely to engender. The British Government is essentially a Government based upon confidence. Apart from its vast material resources, it derives its sustaining power from the loyalty and contentment of the people.

Soon after the Delegates from Bengal who had been to the National Congress at Madras had returned, the Police of Maimansingh were enquiring as to who had paid forth expenses of the delegates who had gone down to Madras—whether they were defrayed by the public or by the delegates themselves To say the least, the enquiry was impertinent, and it was annoying to those who at considerable sacrifice had performed what they believed to be a patriotic duty. Quite recently a Delegate of the Association had occasion to visit a town in the Mufassal where his presence was made the subject of Police enquiries to such an extent that people were afraid to receive him at their houses; for no one naturally enough wanted to be the object of Police espionage."

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Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 23, 1888.

GENERAL.—Babu Gopi Mohun Ghose, Khas Tehsildar Satkania, Chittagong, is transferred to Raojan in that District, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Babu Kayash Chunder Pal, Khas Tehsildar, Raojan, Chittagong, is transferred to Satkania in that District, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The undermentioned Municipal Commissioners of the town of Furridpore are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Municipal Bench at Furridpore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class:—

Babu Sasi Bhusan Chowdhry, Babu Shib Chunder Lahiri, Babu Umesh Chunder Sen, Babu Shama Churn Ghose, Babu Hara Bilash Mukerji, Revd Punchanan Biswas, Babu Upendro Nath Bannerji, Khondoker Mehar Ali, and Khondoker Aulad Ali

The Lieutenant Governor accepts the resignation tendered Mr K H Stephen of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Daudnuggur Bench, in the District of Gya.

Babu Susi Bhusan Sen, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of the 24 Pergunnahs, to be ordinarily stationed at Basirhat, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Benode Behary Mitter, or until further orders.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Jamini Mohun Dass, Deputy Magistrate Noakholly, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Mohendro Nath Bose, Judge of the Principal Courts of Small Causes at Krishnaghur, Ranaghat and Bongong, at present officiating as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Magura, Jhenida and Narail, is allowed leave for three months, under section 73-1 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Amrita Lal Chatterji, First Subordinate Judge of Sarun, is appointed to act as Judge of the Principal Courts of Small Causes, Magura, Jhenida and Narail, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Mohendro Nath Bose, or until further orders.

Babu Gopi Nath Maitay, First Munsiff of Chupra, in the District of Sarun, is appointed to act as a subordinate Judge of the District of Sarun, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Amrita Lal chatterji, or until further orders.

Babu Menu Lal chatterji, second subordinate Judge of Sarun, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of Court of Small Causes up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Chupra Munsiff, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Amrita Lal Chatterji, or until further orders.

Baboo nejoy Gopal Bose, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Sarun, to be ordinarily stationed at Chupra, during the absence on deputation, of Baboo Gopi Nath Mattay, First Munsiff of that station, or until further orders.

Baboo Nagendro Chunder Mitter, B. L, is appointed to act as an Additional Munsiff, in the District of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Bazitpore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Revati churn Banne ji, or until further orders.

Baboo Jugadis Bhuttacharji, M. A., B. L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Tirhut, to be ordinarily stationed at Hajipore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Dwarka Nath Bhuttacharji, or until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th instant.

In modification of the order of the 29th March last, Babu Dwarka Nath Bhutterji, Second Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, is allowed leave from the afternoon of the 29th March to the afternoon of the 2nd May 1888 viz., 17 days under rule 3, section 73, rule 1 chapter V of the Civil leave, Code, and the remaining period under rule 1 of the same section of the Code.

Grant of Leave to Munsiffs.—Babu Hurish Chunder Sen, Additial Munsiff of Ampta, in the District of Hughly, is allowed leave for two months, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th proximo, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Moulvi Shah Lutafut Hossein, Munsiff of Aurungabad, in the District of Gaya, is allowed leave for one month, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Dwarka Nath Bhutracharji, Munsiff of Hajipore, in the District of Tirhut, if allowed leave for three months, viz., one month under section 73, rule 2 chapter V af the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining two months under section 73 rule 1 of the same Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th instant.

Baboo Revati Churn Bannerji, Additional Munsiff of Bazitpore, in the District of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th proximo, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Tej Chunder Mukerji, Additional Munsiff of Buxar, in the District of Shahbad, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

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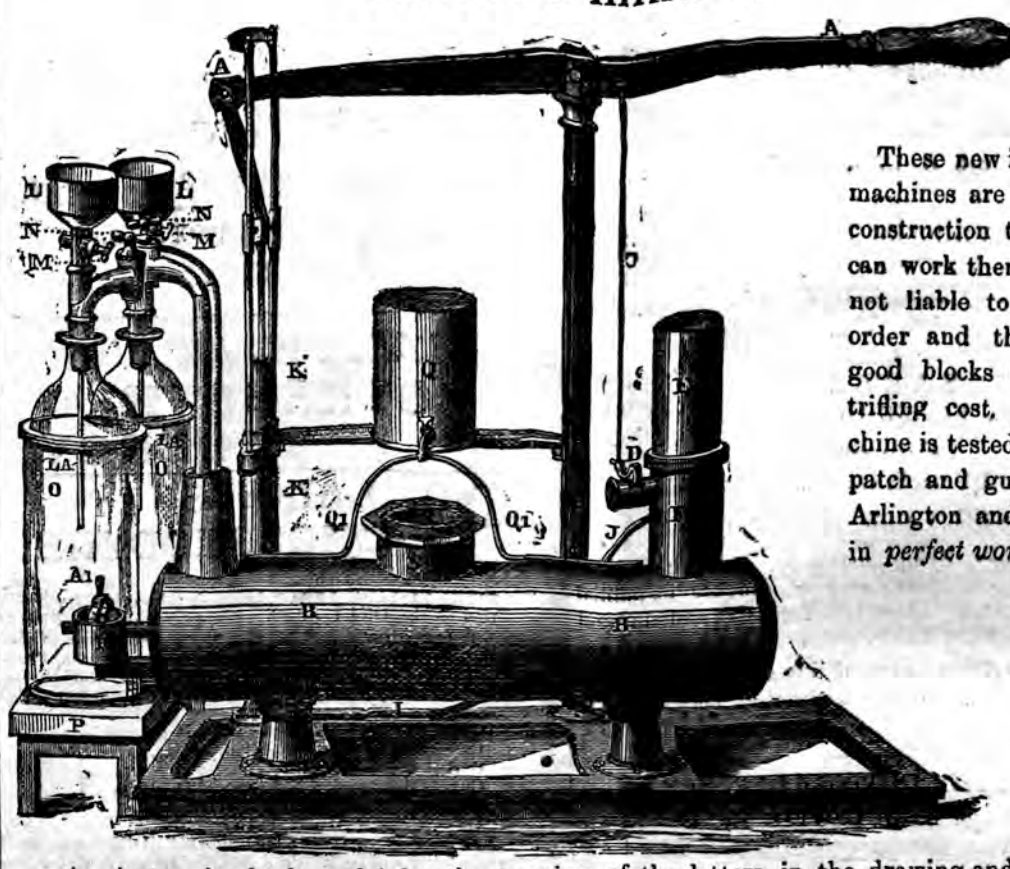

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